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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

From the BOSTON EVENING POST.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS and his coadjutors, the high-flying Doctor of New York, and his ſubtler brother of the Jerſeys, and the whole fry of Tory writers, have for ſome time paſt exerted their combined abilities, and put their invention to the utmoſt ſtretch, to intimidate the inhabitants of the colonies in their preſent glorious ſtruggle, and prevent their perſeverance in defence of their rights, at the very time when their union has rendered them formidable to their enemies, and gives them the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs. The Tories have long denounced terrour againſt all but their own little party, who are in truth the only rebels againſt the conſtitution of their country, the only traitors that have betrayed its eſſential rights. How often, and how loudly, have they told us, that when the Scarbourgh ſhould arrive in England, with an account of our proceedings in this province, and when the Suffolk reſolves, with the acts of the Continental Congreſs thereupon, ſhould be received at the Britiſh Court, this province, and all America, would immediately be declared and treated as in a ſtate of rebellion! What ſcarecrows and bugbears have they held up! What puniſhments did their gentle boſoms diſpenſe to the poor Whigs! What fines, confiſcations, halters, and gibbets, to men who only aſked for their rights, and ſuch as, till of late, had ever been enjoyed by them and their anceſtors, to the great advantage of Britain, as well as the happineſs of America!

Sir George Saville, Colonel Barre, Mr. Burke, and all who had oppoſed Adminiſtration, we were told, would be the foremoſt in calling for vengeance upon us. A large army from Britain would immediately be ſent to act in conjunction with the troops now in Boſton; they would be accompanied, or ſoon followed, with 15 or 20,000 Heſſians and Hanoverians; all the coaſts of America were to be covered with Britiſh men of war; all our ports ſhut up; 10,000 Canadians, in Britiſh pay, to fall upon our rear; the flaming ſword was to brandiſh every way; no reſiſtance; no eſcape; while the meek-hearted Tories were to glut themſelves with the blood of their innocent countrymen. To accompliſh all this, new funds were to be laid, and particularly the land tax raiſed from three to four ſhillings in the pound; and as to the loſs of the American trade, it would be no more to Britain than a drop taken from the ocean. Such were the mild and humane expectations of the Tories. But the late accounts from England do by no means anſwer theſe expectations; their bloody viſions have not yet been realized, nor their parricidical plans executed. The Miniſtry, with all their cruelty and folly, have not been quite ſo cruel and fooliſh as ſome among ourſelves have wiſhed them to be. The King's ſpeech, though it chiefly reſpects American affairs, ſays not a word of *treaſon* or *rebellion*; the addreſſes of the Lords and Commons make no mention of them. No new funds are laid, the land tax remains where it was; for the army this year is upon the common peace eſtabliſhment, and the navy, inſtead of being augmented, is leſſened by 4000 men. Neither Burke nor Barre, nor even any of the miniſterial advocates, have declared war againſt America. Lord North evidently appears *on the defenſive*, and is hard put to it to ſuſtain himſelf. His meaſures are ſeverely attacked by the beſt ſpeakers in the Houſe of Commons; he is half aſhamed of them himſelf. He implores candour, and would willingly retract his never to be forgotten words, that he would *lay America at his feet*. The raſh ſelf-confident Miniſter, who could drive matters in America to ſo alarming a criſis, and hurry through a thin Houſe the four deteſtable acts, now ſeems to have no plan to allay the confuſion he has raiſed, and deſires a committee of the Houſe of Commons to pilot him and the nation between Scylla and Charybdis.

But oh! ſay the Tories, Lord North is a cunning man; he knows how to diſguiſe himſelf; his preſent intention he means to keep ſecret, and to cover his deſigns againſt America under a fair and plauſible appearance; you will ſoon ſee. They need not, however, be at the pains to warn their countrymen againſt the craft and inimical intentions of Lord North; they are fully aware of them, and will, I doubt not, continue every prudent and rational preparation for their own ſafety and defence. Their enemy is evidently ſtaggered; this may encourage them: But he is not defeated, and therefore they ought as much as ever to be upon their guard. And if the preſent happy union and ſpirit of the colonies continue, as I am perſuaded they will, I venture to pronounce we have no reaſon to be diſmayed either by the cunning or courage of Lord North. I am happy to know, that the attempts of our enemies, by their writings, and induſtriouſly propagated chimeras and falſehoods, to cajole, to frighten, and to divide us, have had very little effect. The hired and illiberal abuſe with which they have for ſo long a time treated the illuſtrious characters, and particularly the Preſident of the Continental Congreſs, have only ſerved to raiſe them in the eſtimation of America, and to increaſe a veneration for their truly wiſe and ſalutary deciſions, and our brethren in the weſtern colonies may be aſſured that the Congreſs of this province, now ſitting at Cambridge, was never more firm and united, and that they all agree in their accounts of the ſame union and firmneſs through all parts of the Maſſachuſetts. CURTIUS.

LONDON, *December* 23.

HIS Majeſty conſtantly rides two hours before breakfaſt, except when the weather is bad. To this he is ſtrenuouſly adviſed by his phyſicians, on account of a lethargick habit, to which he ſeems lately to be much inclined.

It is thought that a General Congreſs of the counties in England will be held after the holidays, to make a general repreſentation of grievances, and to demand redreſs, like Engliſhmen.

December 24. A letter from Leghorn ſays, that news is juſt received there of an earthquake in the iſland of Cyprus, which had done great damage to its three principal towns, viz. Nicoſia, Famagoſta, and Cerina; that great numbers of people were buried under the ruins, and that part of thoſe who fled into the fields were ſwallowed by the opening of the earth.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *Dec.* 14.

"The laſt letters from Peterſburg adviſe, that the unfortunate Pugatchef, the chief of the rebels, had undergone the firſt examination, in which he ſeemed very much upon the reſerve, and not diſpoſed to diſcover either the motives of his conduct, or who were his abetters and accomplices. His behaviour had more the appearance of enthuſiaſm than reaſon, becauſe the little defence he ſeemed to make he founded upon his pretenſions to the Imperial Crown. Upon the whole, it was thought he would not receive judgment till the Empreſs's return from Moſcow, where her Imperial Majeſty and her Miniſters may probably get ſome farther inſight into the tranſactions of the rebellion."

From Lord Mansfield, Charles Jenkinſon, Stuart Mackenzie, and Lord Bute, *Good Lord deliver us!*

No leſs than 10,000l. per annum have been given in penſions on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſince Lord Harcourt went over. The revenue of England and Ireland is more than half conſumed in enormous penſions to undeſerving men, and large ſalaries for uſeleſs offices. The trade of both countries is oppreſſed with very heavy duties, to ſupport this ſcandalous profuſion. And the fact now is, that the annual pay of the eſtabliſhment exceeds the annual income; and inſtead of their being any probable proſpect of increaſing the income, there is a certain one of its being very much diminiſhed, if not nearly annihilated, by the ſtoppage of all trade with America. And why is all this? Becauſe the juncto will not let the King have an able, honeſt Miniſter; becauſe he ſhall preſerve, againſt the wiſhes of all his people, a ſet of poor tools in office, who are devoted to their purpoſes and deſigns.

The fluctuating reſolutions of the Miniſtry on American affairs would be perfectly ridiculous, were not the ſubject too ſerious for pleaſantry. One hour they will ſubmit, the next hour they will not. Freſh from the pillow, and but juſt awake, with the terrour of laſt night's dreams ſtill upon them, aſk what is to be done with America; and the anſwer is, we muſt make terms as well as we can. Before noon another doſe is given them by the juncto's phyſicians, Sir F. Barnard, Governour Hutchinſon, Meſſ. Mauduit and Knox, and then the Miniſters are ſtout again. Thus this miſerable farce is now playing. The trick has long been too palpable not to be diſcovered. It is too well known to be concealed. The misfortune is, that while theſe puppets are dancing the Scotch tunes, the Engliſh merchants and traders pay the piper.

Our fellow ſubjects in America have now exhauſted every peaceable means of obtaining redreſs. For ſeven years they have been inceſſantly complaining of their grie-

vances, and imploring relief. The return has been invariably a repetition of injuries, aggravated by the moſt intolerable inſults. There has not been a ſingle inſtance, in which they have complained, without being reproached; or in which they have been complained againſt, without being condemned. Their next meaſures will bring ſomething more than petitions to the Throne, or remonſtrances to Parliament.

The unanimity of the American Congreſs, the moderation of their demands, and the firmneſs of their reſolves, have confounded the Miniſtry, and ſtruck their advocates dumb. The Barnard's, Hutchinſon's, Knox's, and Mauduit's, who have been conſtantly repreſenting the oppoſition in America as a contemptible faction, aiming at a diſſolution of all dependence on this country, and deſtruction of the acts of trade and navigation, are now diſcovered to be falſe and malicious incendiaries.

It ſeems to be the opinion of all real lovers of their country, that nothing will heal the unhappy diviſions between this country but calling forth Lord Chatham and his friends; who, having equally the confidence of both countries, are moſt likely to reconcile them.

We hear that a ſubſcription is ſoon to be opened, under very reſpectable patronage, for the inhabitants of Boſton, who are bravely ſuffering all the rigours of a ſiege, in oppoſition to arbitrary power.

The people of England are ſatisfied that the liberties of America and of England are one, and therefore that to reſiſt the invaſion of them is a common cauſe.

A plain-ſpeaking man told a Miniſter that the French had better intelligence about American affairs than the King's ſervants. How can that be, replied the Miniſter? Becauſe, ſaid the other, they hear every one, and are in ſearch of the truth.

The vacant ribband, we are well informed, is promiſed to General Gage.

Extract from a new book entitled POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS.

The author argues not in any courtly ſtrain, but with freedom and honeſty. In the fifth chapter of the firſt book are ſome very free and ſpirited obſervations on the enormous emoluments annexed to our great offices of the ſtate, as being pregnant with every evil. He would have Kings and Miniſters, and officers of ſtate, to remember, that, whatever dignity or majeſty they may ſuppoſe neceſſarily connected with their ſtations, they are in fact only the ſervants of the publick, and are entitled to honour and external advantages according to the endeavours they uſe to ſecure and advance the publick intereſt and happineſs. When magiſtrates, ſupreme or ſubordinate, manifeſt that they have this at heart, they will hardly fail of obtaining the reſpect, affection, and cheerful ſupport of the ſubject; but ſhould it ever appear that government is a mere ſtate trick, a ſyſtem of cunning, evaſion, and deceit, directly tending to oppreſs and enſlave the people, in order to maintain the ſplendour, extravagance, and luxury of a few, in ſuch circumſtances, can it be wonderful if thoſe who are at the helm ſhould ſink even into contempt and hatred?

The following paragraph may appear, like many others in this volume, ſevere; how far it may be juſt, let truth and fact determine:

"The pretence that a King ought to have a number of attendants about him, to keep up his ſtate, and ſtrike the people with an awe of government, wants no anſwer. Was ever the parade of government kept up at a higher expenſe than in our times? Was ever government more deſpiſed by the ſubjects than ours is now? Compare our times with thoſe of Queen Elizabeth, who refuſed ſupplies when offered her, ſaying, the money was as well in the people's pockets as in her's, till ſhe came to want it."

The general purport of the intentions of the American Congreſs has been known in England for ſome weeks; but Lord North chooſing to ſhut his eyes, and not diſcover any thing from the temper and perſeverance of that patriotick corps, affected to aſſure his friends that he knew the members of that body would quarrel among themſelves, and the meeting break up in diſorder. The event of their united and ſpirited determinations is a pretty ſtrong proof of the Miniſter's *foreſight* and *knowledge*.

It is ſaid a great law Lord declared, in his place, that were he an American, he would reſiſt the preſent meaſures to the laſt drop of his blood.

We are aſſured, from undoubted authority, that no leſs a ſum than 10,000l. per annum is ſaddled this year in annual penſions on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

It is now evident, from the moſt favourable computations, that our going to war with America will not be leſs to us, computing what we muſt ſpend, and what we muſt loſe, than fourteen millions per annum.

It appears, by the cuſtomhouſe books, that the amount of the duty on Portugal wines, imported into this kingdom the laſt year, has decreaſed 18,000l.

A letter from Leipſick ſays: "We have an account from Erford, a city ſix miles off, that a convent of Benedictines, and a caſtle on a hill two miles diſtant, were ſwallowed up with an aſtoniſhing noiſe, without any earthquake. The perſons in both eſcaped, as ſoon as the foundations began to ſink."

The letters of the American Congreſs, written with ſo much ſpirit, ſound reaſon, and true knowledge of the conſtitution, have given more real uneaſineſs to Adminiſtration than all the other proceedings of the Congreſs.

Notwithſtanding the reports of *factious* men, Lord North is ſtill firmly reſolved to maintain the juſt ſupremacy of Great Britain over her colonies.

It is a tranſaction worthy of remark, that the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, in New England, ſubſcribed near 20,000l. for ſupporting the Corſicans and their chief five years ago.

A change of the Miniſtry is now confidently talked of, to take place during the receſs of Parliament; it is alſo ſaid, that the late American acts will be repealed ſoon after the holidays, in caſe the Americans do not acquieſce in them before the Parliament meets. [There is not the leaſt danger of that.]

Jan. 9. It is reported, that two Noblemen of diſtinguiſhed abilities will ſpeedily embark for America, by commiſſion, in order to inquire into the grievances complained of, and on other matters of conſequence.

Certain agents of France are at preſent very buſy here in ſecretly enliſting recruits for the Iriſh brigades in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and meet with great ſucceſs in the environs of the metropolis.

By letters from Briſtol, we are aſſured that a very large importation of wheat is expected there in a few weeks, the orders that have been ſent to America and to the Baltick being more conſiderable than ever were known.

The remonſtrance of the American Congreſs laments, in the moſt pathetick terms, that the defence of their deareſt rights and liberties compels them to take ſuch meaſures as muſt injure the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, and bring infinite diſtreſs upon their fellow ſubjects, to whom they are far from imputing the attempts made to enſlave them, and which they are determined to reſiſt at every hazard.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, at a place called Higſon's Banks, on Leeds river, a young man was ſent in a ſmall boat, with a rope in his hand, in order to moor a veſſel on the oppoſite ſhore; but going too near the large veſſel, the boat was ſucked under it, man and all, and he would undoubtedly have been drowned, had not a maſtiff dog of his maſter's leaped after him, and dived for him, and brought him to the ſurface by the hair of his head, when, as he was a good ſwimmer, he ſoon got to ſhore. What is farther remarkable, as ſoon as the dog found there was no more occaſion for him, he quitted his hold, and took care of himſelf.

When the late Mr. Moſſop died, only one penny was found in his pocket, on which it was propoſed by ſome friends to raiſe a ſubſcription for his burial. Mr. Garrick hearing of it, generouſly ſtopped it, and propoſed burying him at his own expenſe; however, being informed the deceaſed had an uncle, out of delicacy he firſt wrote to him, who took the charge out of Mr. Garrick's hand, and buried him himſelf.

Mr. Moſſop, the player, lately deceaſed, came on the ſtage about the ſame time as Mr. Roſs; the firſt was educated at Dublin, the other at Weſtminſter. The great applauſe beſtowed on each, by their particular friends, gave birth to the following epigram:

At *Weſtminſter* they cry Roſs up,
At *Dublin* they cry Moſſop;
But it is not the teſt
Of which is the beſt,
But which is the worſt is a toſs-up.

On Thurſday laſt was killed at Keſwick a cow that was bred and grazed by Mr. John Hodgſon, at the Queen's Head there, which weighed 14 ſtone per quarter, and had 10 ſtone of tallow taken out of her, 16 lb. to the ſtone. What is moſt remarkable, ſhe was only 5 years old, and was within 12 weeks of calving her fourth calf, never had but one at a time, and was milked to the latter end of Auguſt laſt.

Jan. 14. We have it from reſpectable authority, that the ſubſtance of the petition tranſmitted from the American Congreſs to a great perſonage is, 1ſt, acknowledging in the moſt dutiful and reſpectful terms their allegiance, &c. 2d, that they might be left to the entire proviſion of their internal policy, ſuch as the appointment of their officers, the making their own laws, and impoſing their own duties, &c. 3d, that in lieu of this they are willing, in time of war, to ſupply his Majeſty with men, money, and what other aſſeſſments a Britiſh Parliament might think neceſſary for the general defence of the empire. There are ſaid to be a few other conciliating articles, of leſs conſequence.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, *Jan.* 11.

"This day the ſociety of merchant adventurers held a hall, to conſider of a petition to Parliament reſpecting American affairs. The heads of a very unexceptionable commercial petition were read; and another hall is to be held on Monday, to determine on the queſtion."

Extract of a letter from Paris, *Jan.* 2.

"On Chriſtmas day, a promotion of Marſhals of France was made; and the King hath elevated to that dignity the Duke de Choiſeul, the Duke D'Aiguillon, the Prince de Beavau, and the Prince de Tingry.

"Monſieur and the Count D'Artois went laſt Saturday to the aſſembly of the Princes and Peers in Parliament. The ſittings continued from ten in the morning till half paſt two in the afternoon. In this aſſembly, they conformed to the opinion of the Prince of Conti, to which Monſieur acceded, and which was, to make remonſtrances to the King concerning the edicts regiſtered at the bed of juſtice; and the King's council were charged to wait on the King, to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to receive them."

Yeſterday was tried, at the Old Bailey, the cauſe between Mr. Hart of Edinburgh, and David Main, whom he charged with having ſtolen an old ſteel watch chain, the ſtone of a ſmall ſeal, and four ſmall books. The counſel for Mr. Hart contended, that although theſe articles of impeachment were of too ſmall value to occaſion ſo expenſive a proſecution, that Main was at ſaid time *ſuſpected* of having *abſtracted* from Mr. Hart's bureau ſome *confidential letters and papers*, that were of great value to

his client, and he admitted that this was the real motive of the profecution. There was nothing proved by Mr. Hart's witneſſes that could ſupport either of theſe charges againſt Main; and, upon Mr. Hart's being examined, he could not deny that the expenſe of the proſecution was bore by another perſon, although he very artfully attempted to evade this queſtion. The evidence for Main was very conſiſtent, and proved that there could have been no felonious intention. In the courſe of this trial, which laſted four hours, it clearly appeared that the proſecution was carried on with a view to ſerve ſome private political ends: The jury, without going out of court, returned a verdict acquitting Main of every part of the indictment; and the court teſtified that humanity for which this nation is ſo juſtly diſtinguiſhed by the moſt univerſal joy, and the loudeſt claps of approbation. The trial was taken down in ſhort hand, and ſoon will be publiſhed.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, *dated December 15.*

"By letters from Melille, of the 9th inſtant, we learn that the King of Morocco appeared in perſon at the head of his army before that place on the 8th in the morning; that he immediately occupied the eminencies, and the day following began to throw ſome bombs into the town, but at ſo great a diſtance as to be of no effect.

"We know not yet the quantity or the calibre of his artillery, of which we have not hitherto ſeen any but eight or ten pieces of cannon, of about ſix or eight pounders; and if he has not any larger for making this ſiege, he will probably fail in his enterpriſe."

Jan. 16. Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived with ſome deſpatches from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague, which were ſent to his Majeſty at the Queen's palace; and this morning Count Welderen had a conference with his Majeſty, and Lord Rochford, on the ſubject of the above deſpatches.

This morning Colonel Preſcot, lately arrived from Boſton, in New England, had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty, at the Queen's palace; he was attended by the Earl of Dartmouth.

Accounts are received this day of the loſs of the Huntingdon Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Pigou, off the iſland of Johanna.

The palace of Pizzerni in Italy, ſituated on the river Boinza, was lately conſumed; the loſs ſuſtained is eſtimated at upwards of 200,000l.

EDINBURGH, *Jan.* 13. On Wedneſday there was a meeting of the traders of Glaſgow, who ſubſcribed a petition to Parliament relative to the American affairs.

We hear that the merchants of Glaſgow have reſolved to ſend two of their number to London, to inquire into the facts relative to the American diſputes, and to conſult what is proper for them to do at this important criſis.

Laſt week application was made to the Court of Seſſion, on the part of Mr. Dodſley, bookſeller in London, againſt certain printers and booksellers in Edinburgh, who had printed an edition of Lord Cheſterfield's letters. Mr. Dodſley alledged, that he had paid 1500l. for the copy right of that book, and that his edition was printed contrary to the ſtatute of Queen Anne, and therefore praying that the ſale might be ſtopped for ten days, till Mr. Dodſley had time to produce his title. It was anſwered, that the ſtatute of Queen Anne only gives a right to *authors* and their *aſſigns*, and that this copy right had never been aſſigned to Mr. Dodſley by Lord Cheſterfield. The court were pleaſed to grant a ſiſt to ſtop the ſale for ten days, upon Mr. Dodſley's giving ſecurity for 500l. to pay any damages that might be ſuſtained by the ſale of the book being ſtopped.

Mr. Digges is arrived from Dublin, and is to open the Theatre Royal here next Thurſday.

From the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the merchants and manufacturers of GLASGOW, *concerned in the* American *trade.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent diſpute between the Miniſtry and our Colonies, with its fatal conſequences to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, hath, at laſt, rouſed the Engliſh merchants trading to America. They have come to a reſolution of petitioning Parliament to put an end to this moſt unnatural conteſt, by a *repeal* of the unneceſſary and oppreſſive acts paſſed laſt ſeſſion, which ſeem to have been dictated by a ſpirit of deſpotiſm, and ought to have been oppoſed at the time they were brought in; but a torpid indifference appears then to have taken place throughout the nation. However, it is hoped, by every friend to the commerce and manufactures of theſe kingdoms, that by the ſpirited application of the whole *trading intereſt* the deſirable end will now be attained. The Miniſtry muſt ſee their errour, and affairs will be reſtored to their former ſtate. I dare venture to affirm (whatever has been alledged to the contrary) that America has many friends among you, and that you will moſt heartily join in the preſent application to Parliament, for the preſervation of *our commerce* and *your own credit;* for you muſt be convinced, that if your American trade be interrupted, for a few months only, it muſt prove the ruin of your trading city, an event that would involve all Scotland in its conſequences. I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

MERCATOR.

NEW YORK, *March* 9.

CAPTAIN Thomas Cunningham, of the ſchooner Hope, lately from Cape Nichola Mole, informs, that being in diſtreſs, having loſt his main and both topmaſts, his boat, one man, and every thing off the deck, on the 13th of December laſt he put into that place, when there were then lying above 70 ſail of Engliſh veſſels from the different Britiſh colonies, none of which would give him the leaſt aſſiſtance, becauſe he belonged to New York, which they all conſidered as having deſerted the publick cauſe, in not adopting the meaſures recommended by the Congreſs. That in this diſtreſs he lay 14 days without a boat or any aſſiſtance, till two Captains of veſſels belonging to New London, from perſonal acquaintance, generouſly gave him the neceſſary relief, but often expreſſed the higheſt reſentment againſt New York, for deſerting the other colonies in the common cauſe. Capt. Cunningham farther ſays, that though there were many boats to be ſold among the veſſels, he could by no means procure one of them, though in the greateſt want; and ſeveral veſſels which were intended for New York, through reſentment, had altered their voyage.

On Friday evening laſt a number of perſons, who diſapproved of the propoſal made by the committee for this city and county, in their advertiſement publiſhed March 2d, met at the houſe of the Widow De La Montagnie, and after chooſing Mr. JOHN THURMAN chairman, propoſed attempting to get the buſineſs intended for laſt Monday (viz. the choice of perſons to meet the Deputies from the counties, for the purpoſe of chooſing Delegates for the next Congreſs) poſtponed until the 20th of April; and publiſhed a hand-bill, deſiring thoſe who were of their ſentiments to meet them there on Monday the 6th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, and proceed from thence to the Exchange.

A number of the friends of conſtitutional liberty, hearing of this manœuvre, and apprehending a ſcheme was on foot to defeat the deſign of ſending Delegates to the Congreſs, met on the next evening, and determined to ſupport the committee, of whoſe virtue and patriotiſm we have had ample experience. At the cloſe of the meeting, a Gentleman having informed the company, that the owners of the ſhip Beulah (ſome time ſince arrived from London), had not performed their promiſe ſending her back, and that therefore committee's boat had left her, about citizens unanimouſly determined to wait upon the owners, to know why the Beulah had not ſailed, and required the Captain's repairing immediately on board his ſhip, then lying at the Watering Place, in order to her departure with the firſt fair wind. This ſervice was effectually performed, and next day the veſſel fell down to the Hook, from whence ſhe put to ſea on Tueſday laſt.

Early on Monday morning preparations were made for the meeting at the Exchange. An Union flag, with a red field, was hoiſted on the Liberty Pole, where, at nine o'clock, the friends of freedom aſſembled, and having got in proper readineſs, about eleven o'clock the body began their march to the Exchange. They were attended by muſick; and two ſtandard bearers carried a large Union flag, with a blue field, on which were the following inſcriptions. On one ſide, *George* III. *Rex, and the Liberties of America; no Popery.* On the other, *The Union of the Colonies, and the Meaſures of the Congreſs.* Some time after they had arrived at the Exchange, came alſo the other company who had met at the widow De La Montagnie's, among whom where ſome officers of the army and navy, ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, and thoſe members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives who had refuſed taking into conſideration the proceedings of the Congreſs, together with officers of the cuſtoms, and other dependents on the Court, &c. Soon after the parties met ſome confuſion aroſe, but ſubſided without any bad conſequences. The chairman of the committee then proceeded to explain the deſign of the meeting, after which he propoſed the following queſtions, viz.

Firſt queſtion. Whether a certain number of perſons ſhall be appointed and authoriſed to meet ſuch Deputies as the counties may elect, and join with them for the *ſole* purpoſe of appointing out of their body, on the 20th of April next, Delegates for the next Congreſs?

Second queſtion. Whether this meeting will authoriſe the committee to nominate eleven Deputies, for their approbation? Both which were carried in the affirmative. The meeting, and the majority which determined the queſtions, are ſuppoſed to have been the moſt numerous and reſpectable ever known in this city on the deciſion of any publick propoſal. The buſineſs of the day being finiſhed, the friends of freedom paraded through one of the principal ſtreets of the city to the Liberty Pole, and there diſperſed, in the moſt quiet and orderly manner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED *immediately, two veſſels, one of* 3, *the other of* 5000 *buſhels burthen, the former for* Boſton, *the latter for* Britain. *Inquire of the Printer.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 31, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.
ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON.

*** *All perſons indebted to Mr.* Patrick Telfer, *merchant in* Glaſgow, *are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to* Benjamin Waller, *Eſq; of this city, who is fully empowered to grant ſufficient diſcharges.*

JOHN LAMB,
HOUSE CARPENTER and JOINER,

BEGS leave to inform the publick that he carries on the ſaid buſineſs on his own account, and that it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy, in proſecuting the different branches of the ſame, to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to employ him.

Williamſburg, March 28, 1775.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a red STEER about three years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 2s. 6d. ANDREW MOWBRY.

PETERSBURG, *March* 25, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale a quantity of *Ruſſia* drillings and ſheetings, a few boxes of ſagathies and duroys aſorted, with trimmings, and a parcel of narrow hoes, which he will diſpoſe at a moderate advance, for ready money, or ſhort credit. Alſo *Barbados* and *Northward* rum, muſcovado ſugar, moloſſes, bar iron, coffee, and white ginger, on reaſonable terms.

2 EMANUEL WALKER.

MERRY TOM

IN high perfection, ſtands at my houſe to cover mares at 20s. a leap, 50s. the ſeaſon, or 3l. 10s. to enſure. He and his colts are ſo well known, that a deſcription of them is unneceſſary. Good paſturage for the mares gratis, but I will not be anſwerable ſhould any be ſtolen or get away, although the greateſt care ſhall be taken to prevent it. JOHN BAIRD.

ARRAMATTOX, GRUNCROFT,
March 24, 1775.

OSCAR

STANDS at my houſe, near *Peterſburg*, and will cover mares from this time till the end of the ſeaſon, at a piſtole the ſingle leap, the money to be paid down; or three piſtoles, payable in *October*, for the ſeaſon. He is a horſe of great ſize and activity, a fine ſorrel, and in high order.

"He was got by young *Snip*, his dam "by Lord *Morton's Aravian*, his grand-"dam by old *Crab*, his great grandam "by the bald *Galloway*, his great great "grandam by *Dailey's Arabian*, out of "bay *Bolton's* dam.

JOHN BANISTER.

For SALE,

A NEW BRIG, burthen about 115 Tuns, now on the ſtocks, and ready for launching. Her upper timbers are altogether of black walnut, cedar, locuſt, and mulberry. The terms of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 9th of *February*, a *Scotch* ſervant man, named ALEXANDER NORRIS, by trade a houſe carpenter; had on, when he went away, a brown coat much worn, a green waiſtcoat, and a pair of black ſtocking breeches. It is ſuppoſed he went to *James* river, or *Norfolk*, as he was ſeen at *Aquia* inquiring the way to *Fredericksburg*. Whoever brings the ſaid ſervant to me, in *Dumfries*, ſhall have the above reward.

REGINALD GRAHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a bay MARE about four feet ſix inches high, a ſtar in her forehead, a long mane which hangs on the left ſide, ſprig tail, trots and paces, has no brand perceivable, and appears by her feet not to have been uſed laſt ſummer. She had with her a bay horſe COLT with a large ſtar in his forehead, a long tail, and his mane hangs on the right ſide, but has no brand to be ſeen. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 9l. 10s. and the colt to 3l. JOHN WHITE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black HORSE about ſix years old, four feet three inches and a half high, a few white hairs in his forehead, a white ſpot above his tail, a cut mane and ſwitch tail, has been broke down in his left hind foot, paces well, but has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOSEPH SMITH.

KING WILLIAM, *March* 23, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months. JOHN G. FRAZER.

To be SOLD, *on the* 13*th of* April, *at the late dwelling plantation of Col.* Burges Smith, *deceaſed, in* Lancaſter *county*.

TWENTY FIVE choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which is an extraordinary good blackſmith, who alſo underſtands boat building, an elegant new chariot, and harneſs for four horſes, to drive with or without a box, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, the ſtocks of cattle, ſheep and hogs, ſeveral horſes, about fifty barrels of Indian corn, fifty buſhels of wheat, and a few hhds. of tobacco. Credit till the 10th day of May 1776, giving bond and approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not then punctually diſcharged. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to give them in, before the day of ſale, properly authenticated, ſpecifying the dignity thereof.

PHILIP SMITH,
2 BURGES BALL, Adm.
THOMAS B. GRIFFIN,

For SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL. He is full fifteen hands three inches high, and remarkable for the ſtrength and beauty of his form, being in *every* reſpect worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree in the hand writing, and ſigned by, Sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The Gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel's* performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable ſure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or the road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county.

ALL perſons are hereby forbid hunting, or ranging, on the lands of *Samuel Martin*, Eſq; or Col. *Lewis Burwell Martin*, in the counties of *Goochland* and *Albemarle*. 2‖

REGULUS

STANDS at my plantation in *Cheſterfield* county, near the falls of *James* river, and will cover mares at 20s. a leap, or 3l. the ſeaſon. Paſturage gratis, but I will not be liable for any that may be ſtolen, or get away.

2 DAVID PATTESON.

THREE months ago I purchaſed, from the executors of *Littlebury Hardiman*, a negro woman named RACHEL, formerly Mr. *Hardiman's* cook, ſince which I have not ſeen her. I am informed ſhe has a huſband at one of Col. *Carter's* quarters on *James* river, through whoſe benevolence I imagine ſhe is now harboured. Whoever brings her to me, at *Drummond's Neck*, near *Cowles's* ferry, ſhall receive 30s. or 20s. if conveyed to *Charles City* priſon. I am determined not to diſpoſe of her, and will ſue any perſon who entertains her.

6 JOHN AYLETT.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a middle ſized red Cow, with ſome white on her rump and belly, branded on each horn IWH, and on the hip with ſomething reſembling a W. She had with her a cow CALF, near the ſame colour, with a ſtar in its forehead. Poſted and appraiſed, the cow and calf, to 2l. 7s. 6d.

‖ ELIZABETH POLLAD.

SLOE

WILL begin to cover on the firſt day of *April*, at my farm near *York*, for 10s. a leap, or 40s. the ſeaſon. There will be a paſture for the mares, and great care taken of them, but I cannot be anſwerable for any that may ſtray. As it will be inconvenient to collect ſo ſmall a ſum from each individual, it is expected that the money ſhall be ſent with the mares, or they will not be received.

THOMAS NELSON, Junior.

FIFTY VERY LIKELY

SLAVES

Among them ſome valuable tradeſmen, will be ſold at *Richmond* fair, for ready money, by the SHERIFF of *King William* county. ‖

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a middle ſized BULL, four years old, with a white face, a white liſt down his back and belly, the other part red, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and a half ſpade on the under ſide of the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

HENRY HOLECLOUGH.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a ſmall bay Horſe about ten years old, four feet one inch high, ſome white hairs in his forehead, is hip-ſhot, and branded on the near buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. ALEXANDER WATSON.

To be SOLD,

SUNDRY LOTS in the town of *Blandford*, one of which has a good dwelling-houſe upon it, with three rooms below and two above, a good cellar, all convenient outhouſes, and a garden. The others are unimproved, but very good ſituations. Likewiſe a tract of LAND in the county of *Amherſt*, containing 1100 acres. It is exceeding fine tobacco land, and in good order for cropping, with all neceſſary houſes upon it. This land may be ſeen by applying to Mr. *William Lee*, who lives in the county, and the terms made known by applying to Mr. *John Baird*, merchant in *Blandford*, or the ſubſcriber.

4‖ ALEXANDER GORDON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

To be LET *upon eaſy* RENTS, *for lives*,

A QUANTITY of LAND in *Warwick* county, in ſmall parcels; the houſes to be built, and improvements made, either by the ſubſcriber or the leaſor, as may be agreed on.

W. M. CARY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

LENT to ſome of my acquaintances in this city, *The Country Couſins*, and *The Memoirs of Count de Forbes*. The favour will be gratefully acknowledged, if the perſon, in whoſe poſſeſſion the above mentioned books are, would be ſo obliging as to ſend them to

4‖ WILLIAM DAWSON.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

FROM THE EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.

I MUST begin this letter with declaring that I am not an American, that I have not, nor ever ſhall have, any connexion with America, and that I am not acquainted with one perſon of that country. Surely then I may be allowed to be what I profeſs, impartial, diſintereſted, actuated only by the general good, and no farther concerned in the event than any other individual who, like me, ſtands on the brink of the gulf open to ſwallow us all.

I will not enter into the queſtion of the right of taxation of America by Great Britain. Whether it exiſts or not is totally immaterial. I mean to offer to your conſideration only the expedience of uſing force on this occaſion. Let ſchoolmen, divines, and lawyers, ſplit ideas, *in infinitum*, and loſe themſelves in endleſs mazes of abſtraction; but let the politician adhere to expedience, neceſſity, and advantage. *Quid verum atque utile, curat atque rogat, et in hoc ſolo ſit.* How far this *utile* can be obtained by carrying red-hot war into the boſom of America, will, I think, appear if I may be allowed *parva componere magnis*, and to bring the idea home to every man, by ſuppoſing a caſe ſimilar and familiar to us all. Let me then imagine a perſon poſſeſſed of a landed eſtate of 10,000l. a year, having on it one farm, the rent of which does not produce to the landlord more than 100l. a year, but which, by the peculiarity of its circumſtances and ſituation, is enabled to conſume the product of the other parts. Let me ſuppoſe the landlord finding an old title to an additional charge on this farm of 5l. a year, and claiming a right to levy, by a mode of his own, this ſum. This right the tenant denying, a ſuit at law is commenced, which by its numerous quirks and delays ſhall protract the deciſion for ten years, during which term the landlord does not receive his rent. The tenant, ruined by expenſes, cannot ſupport his manufacturers, who, not calling for ſupplies from the other parts of the eſtates, the labourers firſt, then the farmers, are ruined; ſo that when the decree comes for the landlord, if ſuch decree ever ſhall come, he finds himſelf legally authoriſed to receive his 5l. additional rent, but the means to pay that 5l. the 100l. per annum, and the 9900l. per annum, are gone, his eſtate depopulated and waſte, and himſelf and all his other tenants beggars and undone. If this conduct muſt by all mankind be deemed the extravagance of folly in a private man, what muſt it be in the ſuppoſed enlightened Miniſter of a nation?

Is it not a truth, a ſerious dreadful truth, that our victories, our acquiſitions, and our conſequential taxes, have raiſed the price of commodities, by raiſing the price of labour to that height that we are underſold in every market in the world but in thoſe of our colonies, where we have kept an excluſive right. Would people in their ſenſes wantonly throw away this right, and leave themſelves no market at all? Is it not a truth, that without trade this country may be a province of ſome empire, not an empire ſole, great, and by itſelf? Is it not a truth, that a war with America bars all the avenues to, and means of, this trade? And is it not a truth, that the men who make this war, who have ſet their fortunes on a caſt, and muſt abide the hazard of the die, ſhould with their heads pay the forfeit due to their country?

My friends, I do not endeavour to miſlead your underſtanding; I only wiſh to open your eyes. Compare, reaſon, judge for yourſelves, and your deciſion muſt be right. Engliſhmen cannot long be kept in the dark, nor duped to betray themſelves, their poſterity, and their country. Engliſhmen, jealous to diſtraction of their own invaluable liberties, will not be led wantonly to trample upon thoſe of their fellow ſubjects, in whatever part of the globe they may happen to be born or placed.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 31.

LAST Tueſday his Excellency the Governour iſſued a proclamation to the following purpoſe: "Whereas certain perſons, ſtiling themſelves *Delegates of ſeveral of his Majeſty's colonies in America*, having *preſumed*, without his Majeſty's authority or conſent, to aſſemble together at Philadelphia, in the months of September and October laſt, have thought fit, *among other unwarrantable proceedings*, to reſolve that it will be neceſſary that *another Congreſs* ſhould be held at the ſame place, on the 10th of May next, unleſs redreſs of certain *pretended grievances* be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the colonies in North America ſhould chooſe deputies to attend ſuch Congreſs, I am commanded by the King, and I do accordingly iſſue this my proclamation, to require all magiſtrates, and other officers, to uſe their *utmoſt endeavours* to prevent any ſuch appointments of deputies, and to exhort all perſons whatever within this government to deſiſt from *ſuch an unjuſtifiable proceeding*, ſo highly diſpleaſing to his Majeſty."

Had the above proclamation made its appearance but a day ſooner, it very probably would have been honoured with ſome ſtrictures from the Delegates of the people, who were convened in Provincial Congreſs at Richmond, and broke up the 27th late in the afternoon, after going through the very important and weighty buſineſs that came before them, which ſhall be publiſhed in this Gazette entire.

A Gentleman has juſt received a letter from his correſpondent in London, dated the 28th of December, which adviſes, "that things began to wear a very different aſpect ſince his laſt, and that all hopes of an accommodation were at an end, the Miniſtry being determined to enforce the acts; and recommending it to the people of America to look to themſelves, and be prepared againſt all events." "This account ſeems to be too well grounded, if, as we are informed, the letters which accompanied his Majeſty's late inſtructions to the Governour, for preventing any farther appointment of deputies to meet in General Congreſs, be written ſubſequent to the Parliament's meeting after the holidays.

A report has been for ſome time current, that the troops at Boſton under General Gage are to be ſent home, with all the Crown officers in America, and that the ſeveral colonies are to be blocked up by ſea; with the view, it is to be preſumed, to frighten us into compliance with the tyrannical acts of the Britiſh Parliament, by creating diſſentions and diviſions amongſt us. It is to be hoped, however, that, in ſpite of all our open and ſecret enemies, the people will have virtue and ſenſe enough to baffle any ſuch deſigns of the Miniſtry, by recurring to the old Dutch motto, *United we ſtand, by dividing we fall*, and thereby preſerve their deareſt rights and privileges, a deprivation of which would reduce them to a ſtate of ſlavery, too horrible a ſound to an American ear. The preſent times are certainly very inconvenient, and to be deprecated; but there is this conſolation, that they cannot laſt long, if we but preſerve our union. The conveniencies of life we have in abundance, and a proper attention to manufactures will clothe us all, in good homeſpun, preferable, many think, to foreign frippery and nonſenſe.

Deaths.] Captain JAMES GUNN of Richmond town, who ſerved the Virginia regiment laſt war in that rank, and was eſteemed a good officer.

*** METRIOTES, the Printer hopes, will be good enough to excuſe his not publiſhing his piece of raillery. His reaſons are, a ſcarcity of paper, and his unwillingneſs to embark in a diſpute which took its origin elſewhere.

*** The printer begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the late Convention, that he only received ſome part of their proceedings late laſt night, and the remainder this day at one o'clock. Althongh he publiſhes a ſupplement to this week's Gazette, he will ſtrive, all in his power (with the aſſiſtance of his people, who are very deſirous to recommend him to the publick favour, by their aſſiduity, &c.) to add another whole ſheet, which ſhall contain the proceedings at large; and next week, by the poſt, and other opportunities, he ſhall ſend, to each member of the Convention, a number of copies of the ſame in a pamphlet, printed on good paper.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Halifax* county.

AT a meeting of the committee for the county aforeſaid, on the 21ſt of February 1775.

Preſent *Willie Jones*, chairman, *Nicholas Long*, *Benjamin M'Culloch*, *James Hogans*, *John Bradford*, *Egbert Haywood*, *Joſeph John Williams*, *Willis Alſton*, *Samuel Weldon*, *David Sumner*, and *Thomas Haynes*.

The aſſociation ſigned by Mr. Andrew Miller, merchant, of Halifax, who ſome time ſince refuſed to ſign, was produced and read, and thereupon it was moved that the reſolution of the committee, formerly entered into, not to deal with Mr. Miller, ſhould be reſcinded.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the ſame be, and it is hereby, reſcinded; and this committee now declare their conſtituents, and themſelves, at full liberty to deal and tranſact buſineſs of every kind with Mr. Miller, or any perſons acting for or in partnerſhip with him.

Publiſhed by order.

O. DAVIS, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee for Goochland county, on the 11th day of Feb. 1775.

CAPTAIN William Harriſon appeared, and informed the committee, that himſelf and Mr. James Riddle, being both managers in Samuel Martin's eſtate in the ſaid county, had juſt received by the ſhip Aſſiſtance ſeveral parcels of goods, and praying that the ſame might be ſold in conformity to the 10th reſolution of the General Congreſs.

Reſolved, that the ſaid goods be ſold by the package, for ready money only, and that the money ariſing from the ſale thereof be applied agreeable to the ſaid reſolution.

Prime coſt and charges of the above mentioned goods, thirty five pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and ten pence.

Goods ſold for, thirty ſix pounds, eleven ſhillings, and two pence halfpeny.

Balance, twelve ſhillings, and four pence halfpeny.

By order of the committee.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD, Clerk.

Mr. PURDIE,

I CANNOT help lamenting that our *acting* G*****r ſhould be at ſo great a diſtance from us as New Hampſhire, for I can attribute to nothing elſe the keeping back a certain proclamation, to which alone it muſt be owing that the good people of this colony have done a thing *ſo diſagreeable to his Majeſty* as the chooſing deputies to repreſent them in Congreſs in May next, unleſs redreſs of certain *pretended grievances be obtained before that time*.

N. G.

NORTHAMPTON, *March* 26, 1775.

VIRGINIANS, the following is meant for you as a caution, which is worthy of your ſtrict attention. On Tueſday the 22d inſtant, the ſchooner Magdalen, commanded by Capt. Henry Collins, came to about three miles in the bay, off Hungars harbour, upon which the boat was immediately deſpatched to ſearch a ſloop belonging to Mr. B***, then loading with oats and corn, and had on board beſides two hhds. of moloſſes that had been legally imported, and a proper ſufferance obtained from the C---m--ſe to permit her to load; all which being ſhewn to the officer, he appeared to be ſatisfied, and then returned on board the Magdalen. But in the night ſeveral men ſtole clandeſtinely on board the ſloop, and there concealed themſelves till next day about twelve o'clock, when they hoiſted a ſignal of diſtreſs; which alarming Mr. B***, he immediately ſent off one of his apprentices to know the cauſe. The boy no ſooner got on board than the men there concealed jumped up and immediately ſeized the apprentice, and carried him off to the Magdalen, and there detained him till the next day at one o'clock, when they brought him on board the ſloop, and carried both off. I forgot to have mentioned, that ſome time on Tueſday night they went on board the ſloop and carried off a ſmall apprentice boy, and kept him on board the Magdalen till the next day. They threatened him, and promiſed him a reward of twenty dollars if he would inform them where they might find any of the ſloop's crew. They made uſe of every artifice to extort a confeſſion from him about what they ſo earneſtly deſired to be informed in; and at laſt, as an extraordinary mark of his munificence, Capt. Collins gave him liberally *two ſhillings*.

This is a plain repreſentation of the conduct of the officers and men on board the ſchooner Magdalen! Puſillanimous and daſtardly! Why did not Capt. Collins, to whom Mr. B*** had ſent his compliments to come a ſhore and dine with him, why did he not go and tell Mr. B*** that he had information againſt his veſſel, and ſhould ſeize her? No he ſculked in his veſſel, and would not be ſeen. The nature of the action may be always known from the conduct of the Agent. What a man is aſhamed of he will decline appearing in; an infamous cauſe even Capt. Collins was aſhamed of, and therefore would not appear, but left the management of the buſineſs to his inferiours in infamy.

SALEM, *March* 7.

THE South Carolina Provincial Congreſs have made choice of their former delegates, viz. H. Middleton, T. Lynch, C. Gadſden, J. Rutledge, and E. Rutledge, Eſquires, to attend the Continental Congreſs in May next.

Laſt Saturday Captain Benjamin Weſt arrived here, and the next day Captain Pearſon arrived at Cape Anne, both from St. Euſtatia. They inform us, that on the 9th of February a whaling veſſel belonging to Nantucket arrived at St. Euſtatia, from Antigua, the maſter of which (who appeared to be an honeſt intelligent perſon) aſſerted, that on the 7th, juſt before he ſailed, a ſhip from Liverpool arrived at Antigua, in about 30 days paſſage; that he went on board her before ſhe anchored, and on aſking the Captain what news he brought, was anſwered, "the Parliament is diſſolved." The OLD Parliament, ſays the whaler; no, ſays the Captain, the NEW. On the whaler's aſking the occaſion of the Parliament's being diſſolved, he was told that it was owing to their oppoſing the King's meaſures. This intelligence was confirmed by four or five paſſengers.

We have inſerted the above *extraordinary* intelligence juſt as we heard it related. We only add that the two Captains agree in their accounts, and that the news occaſioned great ſpeculation at Antigua.

Col. Leſlie's ridiculous expedition on the 26th ult. occaſioned ſuch an alarm that the people of all the neighbouring towns, as well as thoſe of 30 and 40 miles diſtant, were muſtering, and great numbers actually on their march for this place; ſo that it is thought not leſs than 12 or 15,000 men would have been aſſembled in this town within 24 hours after the alarm, had not the precipitate retreat of the troops from the drawbridge prevented it.

NEW YORK, *March* 16.

IN our laſt, we gave a ſhort account of the proceedings of this city and county, on Monday the 6th inſtant, when, by a very great majority, the following mode of proceeding was aſſented to, viz. that the General Committee ſhould nominate eleven perſons, to be, on Wedneſday the 15th, propoſed to the choice of the freemen and freeholders as deputies to meet, on the 20th of April, ſuch deputies as the other counties might elect, and join with them, for the *ſole* purpoſe of appointing, out of their body, Delegates for the next General Congreſs agreeable to the recommendation of the laſt. Accordingly the committee nominated the following perſons, viz. Philip Livingſton, John Jay, James Duane, John Alſop, Iſaac Low, Francis Lewis, Abraham Walton, Abraham Braſher, Alexander M'Dougal, Leonard Liſpenard, and Iſaac Rooſevelt.

From the time of the nomination, every artifice was uſed (by the ſame party who have conſtantly exerted their utmoſt abilities to obſtruct and diſconcert every meaſure of oppoſition to the tyrannical acts of the Britiſh Miniſtry) in order to prevent the election of the deputies nominated by the committee, and to fruſtrate the deſign of a Provincial Congreſs, and of ſending Delegates (at leaſt with full powers from the whole province) to the next General Congreſs. Before the day of election, a great number of pieces were publiſhed on both ſides; full of artifice and ſpecious pretences on the miniſterial part, and of ſound weighty argument on the other. Between the two, the argument, and the views of each party, were pretty well underſtood at the day of deciſion, when the votes of the freemen and freeholders were fairly taken, as follows, viz. For the deputies 825, againſt them 163; beſides great numbers of the majority, who, finding their votes not wanted, did not vote.

It is hoped the tranſactions of this day will, in ſome meaſure, reſtore the generality of the people to the good opinion and eſteem of the neighbouring colonies.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this province voted the ſum of 4000l. towards rebuilding our Hoſpital, that was burnt down on Tueſday the 28th ult.

We hear that South Carolina has proſcribed Georgia, and interdicted their inhabitants from trading with that province.

It was reported amongſt the military Gentlemen in England, that the troops intended for America would be accompanied by the Generals Mackay and Howe.

His Excellency our worthy Governour was, from the accounts received by the packet, in a bad ſtate of health at Bath; and all the American Governours were ordered to their ſeveral departments, it was imagined, if Mr. Tryon ſhould not be ſoon recovered, that another Gentleman would be appointed to the adminiſtration of the government of this province, and that the Hon. William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; late Governour of South Carolina, and Jamaica, was talked of to ſucceed Mr. Tryon.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 20.

ON Thurſday the 16th inſtant, according to the notice given in our laſt, the ſubſcribers towards a fund for eſtabliſhing an American manufactory of woollens, linens, and cottons, met in Carpenters Hall to conſider a plan for carrying the ſame into execution. A Preſident being choſen, he opened the buſineſs of the day with a ſenſible and elegant ſpeech, pointing out the advantages of eſtabliſhing the aforeſaid manufactories in this country. The company afterwards proceeded to the election of officers, when the following Gentlemen were choſen: Treaſurer, Joſeph Stiles; Secretary, James Cannon; Managers, Chriſtopher Marſhall, Richard Humpheys, Jacob Winey, Iſaac Gray, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Chriſtopher Ludwick, Frederick Kuhl, Robert S. Jones, Richard Wells, Thomas Tilbury, James Popham, Iſaac Howell.

The buſineſs of the day being finiſhed, the company unanimouſly voted their thanks to the Preſident, and requeſted that he would favour them with a copy of his ſpeech for publication, which he politely conſented to.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The beautiful high bred cheſtnut horſe

DAMON

WILL ſtand at my plantation in *Glouceſter* county, the enſuing ſeaſon, and will cover mares at 20s. the leap, or 4l. the ſeaſon. He was got by *Fearnought* out of a full bred mare, and is five feet five inches high. The mares will meet with good paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for any that are loſt.

MANN PAGE.

*** The money to be paid before the mares are taken away, or corn at 10s. per barrel.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 30, 1775.

THE Viſitors and Governours of *William* and *Mary* College are deſired to meet on Tueſday the 18th of *April* next.

By Order of the Rector.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Cl. Viſit.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Louiſa*, the 2d of *February* a large likely black MARE eight or nine years old, near five feet high, has a brown mouth, ſome ſaddle ſpots, carries lofty, paces and trots, had ſhoes on before, and is a pleaſant hackney. Whoever ſecures her, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall have 40s. reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN TODD.

THERE is now in my care at Col. *Landon Carter*'s plantation, in *York* county, known by the name of *Rippen Hall*, a negro fellow named HARRY. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Booker*, who ſold him to Mr *Joſeph Atkin*, and by Mr. *Atkin* he was ſold to Mr. *Michael Little* of *North Carolina*. As I was obliged, in taking the ſaid negro, to ſhoot him, and have been at a good deal of expenſe in having him cured, I ſhould be glad the owner would apply for him as ſoon as poſſible, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Bedford, *a bay* HORSE *with a blaze face, appears to be old, four feet ſeven inches high, a ſcar on his ſide, and another on his breaſt, all his feet white, is newly ſhod, and branded on the near ſhoulder* W. *Poſted, and appraiſed to* 8*l*.

WILLIAM JONES.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Bedford, *a black* MARE *about four feet ſeven inches high, has a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſide of her noſe, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, paces naturally, had on a ſmall bell, and branded on the near ſhoulder* AB *in a piece.---Alſo a bay* HORSE COLT *two years old this ſpring, and has ſome white down his face. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to* 8*l*. *and the colt to* 4*l*.

JOHN HEBBER.